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BOW ISLAND, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1914.

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MERCANTILE COMPANY.

VALUE OF GOOD ROADS

IMMENSE SUMS SPENT IN THE UNITED STATES

Rites in Farm Land Values Which Accompany Road Improvement—Benefits Which Accrue to the Farmers and the Country as a Whole.

Approximately \$200,000,000 were spent last year on public roads in the United States. The statistics prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture show that in 1912, the total was only 75 millions. In nine years, therefore, the increase has been over 250 per cent.

This awakening on the part of the country to the importance of good roads has, experts say, been due in great measure to the realization of state aid to counties and other local communities. New survey began the movement in 1901 when it passed its state highway law. Massachusetts and Vermont followed a year later, but for the most part the other states were slow to move. In 1904 only 12 had state highway departments; today there are only six that have not. In 1912 the individual states appropriated a total of \$43,000,000 to supplement local expenditures.

The value of this state aid is, however, not to be measured by the figures alone, for the bulk of the money comes, always, from the counties and townships. Thus, in 1912, the cash contributions by counties, districts and townships, was \$127,650,000. Compared with the state aid, this is available, but it is safe to estimate the sum at approximately 150 millions. To this must be added the value of the labor contributed in the various districts where the practice prevails, and, lastly, the thousands of man-hours contributed, in round numbers, ten millions of dollars, in the form of appropriations from state treasuries of \$15,000,000.

The true importance of this 28 million line lies in the fact that it means expenditure of the money in a considerable portion of the year, sum of 200 millions. When the money is built on it, it comes and when it comes, the services of the roads are usually out of the question. There is little opportunity to test innovations, little advance in the art of road building, and there is also difficulty in obtaining the best material. The roads do not last long enough to be able to do best to improve conditions within its own limits. The roads have changed all this. The best engineering skill is available, the most important, there is co-operation and a constant stimulus to further improvement. The money contributed by the states does not only build roads, it makes better roads, it makes money build.

At the present time there are in the United States 30,741 miles of roads made of dirt or gravel, 10,000 miles of state aid. This is nearly the mileage of the French routes nationwide, the system of great roads of France which is the envy of every civilized nation. Of the 22,741 miles of roads in the United States, 22,741 miles, or approximately 100 per cent, are improved.

As the roads are the remaining 10 per cent, may well seem a big job, it is, in fact, only made possible because the work really pays. The roads are the result of the fact that it takes less time and labor to haul a load over a good road than over a poor one.

This explains the very remarkable rise in farm land values which nearly always accompanies road improvement. The rise is not a fictitious one, of no benefit to the man who wishes to farm and not to the farmer. It is more valuable because it can profit, only he made to produce more and other words, the money that goes into the road comes out in the form of profit from the land—very farming profits.

"Scraps of Paper" The New York World, in discussing the authority the cabinet has to issue a paper and the hippant manner in which the German authorities treated "scraps of paper," says:

"That scrap of paper" was the treaty extracting the neutrality of Belgium. The whole history of human history is written on just such scraps of paper.

The Magna Charta was a "scrap of paper." The Declaration of Independence was a scrap of paper. The Constitution of the United States is a "scrap of paper."

The emancipation proclamation was a scrap of paper. For a hundred years a "scrap of paper" has maintained an unbroken peace between the United States and the British possessions of Canada, along an unfriendly frontier of 2,000 miles.

The Hay-Panama-Treaty was a "scrap of paper," and one of the most brilliant masterpieces of diplomacy. President Wilson is the act of a young man who voluntarily repeated a violation of the terms of that treaty.

Respect for these scraps of paper measures a nation's honor, no less than its freedom.

Democracy itself is only a "scrap of paper," but it looms larger than any autocrat can stir. The German army, the most wonderful military machine ever constructed by the hand and brain of man, is the final reckoning of history a "scrap of paper" will prove more powerful than all the Kaiser's legions.

In 1918 a battle was fought near Milan, Italy, and no perfect war, the armor of both sides was as though the conflict began from a man, a man, no one of the men was either killed or wounded, though one man broke his collar bone by falling off his horse.

Especially to Women "Doctor, is lockjaw a painful affliction?" "Unpleasantly."—Exchange.

ETIQUETTE ON BATTLE-FIELD

Rules Governing Opposing Armies in the Trenches

The etiquette of the field of battle is quite as important as that of the drawing room. The Germans value it highly.

For instance, the Germans value the etiquette of war as much as the etiquette of the drawing room. They value their promise to preserve the neutrality of the trenches as much as they value their promise to make a formal declaration of war.

At the outbreak of the war it was fairly reported that a French doctor had infected the German soldiers with cholera. The German doctor would have been guilty of an offense which would have been punished by a court-martial.

The rules of war allow the cutting off of an enemy's water or food supply, but not the poisoning of water. It is not etiquette to try and kill the enemy's commander-in-chief. He may be captured, but if killed in the process that is but the "fortune of war."

An enemy has a perfect right to bombard a town which refuses to surrender, but to deliberately destroy unprotected places and national institutions is an act of vandalism. That is, unless the buildings are used for military purposes, they are not the enemy's.

Reasons may towns in Belgium were evacuated on the approach of the enemy was because the towns were in the good faith of the Germans to adhere to the rules of war. The towns of Belgium will all be destroyed, but it is not the fault of the enemy.

The rules in regard to prisoners of war are also strictly enforced. A prisoner of war must be treated as a prisoner of war, and not as a prisoner of war. A prisoner of war must be treated as a prisoner of war, and not as a prisoner of war.

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THE GERMAN WAR CHESS.

The Kaiser Has \$30,000,000 in Gold

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WHY IS ALBERTA AT WAR?

By Mr. D. W. Boie, President of the National Drive Chemicals Company of Canada, Limited.

Our leaders from both the Imperial and the Liberal parties tell us that we are at war for war, or for conquest, and that we are at war for the sake of the people who are happy and prosperous in the United States.

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Cheap Straw Stables

In a great many of the newer agricultural districts it is very expensive to erect buildings for stock owing to the high price of lumber and the distance which it has to be hauled. Attention has been given to long stables rooted with straw and mud are used, which answer the purpose very satisfactorily until such time as the farmer can afford somewhat more substantial buildings. The following sketches are intended to suggest a suggestion as to a cheap and efficient method of erecting temporary stables by means of making a frame of straw and mud, and the building plan and alterations can be made by the individual to suit any particular conditions, which may be suggested by the architect.

These cuts are furnished through the courtesy of the Vice-President of the C.P.F.I.

STRAW COLONY POOL HOUSE

The inside of this structure can be partitioned off with corrugated iron, and the lumber if it is desired into separate pig pens.

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FREE WAR MAPS.

Every Reader of the "Bow Island Review" may have a War Map Free.

A Map 9 1-2 x 21-2 feet, showing clearly every boundary, every city, every town, village, hamlet and river in the whole European war area. Each map in a neat folder of convenient size.

The Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal has secured exclusive rights for the War Map prepared by the celebrated map firm of G. W. Bacon & Co., Ltd., of London, England. It is beyond question the most comprehensive map printed.

The Bow Island Review has completed arrangements by which our readers can secure a copy of this excellent map free of charge.

Here is our offer good for Thirty Days Only.

The price of The Family Herald and Weekly Star Canada's Greatest Newspaper, is one dollar a year.

The price of The Bow Island Review is \$1.50.

We now offer both papers for one year each, including a copy of The Family Herald's War Map, size 30 x 40 inches, in a neat folder of convenient size for only \$2.00.

This offer applies to all subscribers, new or renewal, who pay for the two papers inside next 30 days from this date.

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Bow Island Review

Bow Island Review

W. P. COTTON, PROPRIETOR.
Bow Island, Alberta.
A newspaper published in the interests of Bow Island and the surrounding district.
Subscription Rates—\$1.50 a year.
United States — \$2.00 a year.
Payable in advance.
Advertising Rates on Application.

George Calder returned from the west last week.

W. J. Morrison of Glen Banner was in town Saturday.

Catholic services will be held in Bow Island on November 8.

The Methodist Ladies' Aid will meet at Mrs. B. D. Smith's on Thursday, November 5th.

President Wilson has signed a proclamation designating Thursday, November 26, as Thanksgiving Day in the States.

B. L. Jamieson, who has been visiting in Saskatchewan, returned home this week. He has re-opened his jewellery store in the Brophy block on Main Street.

Mrs. R. M. Paterson, of Luseland, Sask., who has been visiting her brother-in-law, Dr. Paterson, returned home this week with the doctor in his auto.

There will be a social gathering at the Clergy House on Monday, November 2nd, at 8.30 p.m. after the Vestry meeting at 7.30 p.m. All members of the congregation of All Saints are cordially invited to be present.

I. D. James, who left here in charge of the body of his father, the late R. James, returned home last week. The interment took place at Alfred, Ontario, where the deceased had expressed a wish to be buried.

A grand concert will be held in the L.O.O.F. hall on Thursday, November 5, at eight p.m., under the auspices of the L.O.L. 2313 and the Ladies' Aid of St. Andrew's church. A lunch will be served immediately after the concert.

A meeting to re-organize the fire brigade was held in the Council Chamber on Thursday evening. A list of some 40 names was handed in, and a report submitted by a committee dealing with the purchase of material was adopted. Geo. Bruce was elected chief.

A meeting to form a branch of the Red Cross in Bow Island was held on Monday evening. A full report is held over until next week. A provisional committee of ladies of all denominations will meet at the residence of Rev. Mr. Swayne on Friday, November 6th, at two p.m.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby Given that the partnership heretofore existing between A. E. Mack, J. P. Heron and F. J. Brophy, doing business under the firm name of Mack, Heron and Brophy, at Bow Island, Alberta, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated at Bow Island, Alta., this 23rd day of October, 1911.
F. J. BROPHY
A. E. MACK

Will Trade for Horses.

100 acres of improved land three miles from the town of Sturgis, Alberta. Will take all or part in trade. Balance on easy terms. Price \$20.00 per acre. Address—D. K. Morgan, Ponoka, Alberta.

Coal.

J. LAVINNE

Has the best coal in the district.

Coal Mine—22-12-10.

Formerly Lindquist Mine.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS TAKEN

NOTICE

Having purchased the entire stock of Millinery and Ladies' Wear belonging to the Estate of the late Mrs. Fuller, consisting of

Millinery, Trimmings, Sweaters, Underwear, Ladies' & Children's Dresses, Coats, Corsets, and many other articles in Ladies' & Children's Ready-to-wear Garments :: ::

This stock will be thrown out to the buying public on

MONDAY, NOV'R 2nd

At less than the actual wholesale price.

B. D. SMITH.

Will Canada Carry Her Burden ?

GREAT BRITAIN AND EUROPE, where productive industry has been paralysed, have mouths to feed, bodies to clothe, constructive operations to carry through, and a thousand and one wants and needs to be satisfied—and Great Britain and Europe look to Canada in confidence for much of the needed supplies.

It were folly for Canadian manufacturers and merchants to be downhearted during these terrible times in Europe. A great burden—a great duty—a great responsibility—has been imposed on Canadian manufacturers, merchants, bankers and workers. Shall Canada and Canadians shirk this burden, this duty, this responsibility?

What's the Answer ?